

## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-6 (Withdrawn).

7. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a solid-electrolyte battery comprising:
- forming solid-electrolyte layers on both sides of a positive electrode;
  - forming solid-electrolyte layers on both sides of a negative electrode;
  - laminating said positive electrode and said negative electrode [directly without a separator] such that one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode face each other;
  - winding said positive electrode and said negative electrode such that another one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and another one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode face each other; and
  - subjecting said wound electrodes to heat treatment so that said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode are integrated with each other into one continuous seamless layer.
8. (Original) A method of manufacturing a solid-electrolyte battery according to claim 7, wherein said solid-electrolyte layer contains swelling solvent and is gelled.
9. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein said wound electrodes are subjected to heat treatment at 70° C to 100° C.
10. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein said wound electrodes are subjected to heat treatment for ten minutes.
11. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein said electrolyte salt is any one of LiPF<sub>6</sub>, LiAsF<sub>6</sub>, LiBF<sub>4</sub>, LiClO<sub>4</sub>, LiCF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, Li(CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N and LiC<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> or their mixture.
12. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein said matrix polymer is any one of polyacrylonitrile, polyvinylidene fluoride, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyhexafluoropropylene,

polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, polyphosphagen, polysiloxane, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polymethyl methacryate, polyacrylic acid, polymethacrylic acid, styrene-butadiene rubber, nitrile-butadiene rubber, polystyrene or polycarbonate.

13. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein said swelling solvent is any one of the following nonaqueous solvent: ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, -butylolactone, -valerolactone, diethoxyethane, tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, 1, 3-dioxane, methyl acetate, methyl propionate, dimethylcarbonate, diethyl carbonate or ethylmethyl carbonate or their mixture.

14. (New) The method of claim 7 further comprising inserting said wound electrodes into a film pack.

15. (New) The method of claim 14 further comprising subjecting said film pack to heat treatment so that said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode are integrated with each other into one continuous seamless layer.

16. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein said solid-electrolyte layer contains swelling solvent, an electrolyte salt, and matrix polymers and is gelled.

17. (New) A method of manufacturing a solid-electrolyte battery comprising:  
forming solid-electrolyte layers on both sides of a positive electrode and a negative electrode, wherein one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and one of said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode face each other;  
winding said positive electrode and said negative electrode; and  
subjecting said wound electrodes to heat treatment so that said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said positive electrode and said solid-electrolyte layers formed on said negative electrode are integrated with each other into one continuous seamless layer.